# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 7342.

MORNING EDITION---FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1853.

### SALES AT AUCTION.

A DRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—AUCTION SALE

of \$150,000 of Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara
Falls Railroad Company seven per cent convertible bonds.

The Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls Railroad
Company will sell, by acction, on Thursday, the 3d Feb.,
at Ely, o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, \$150,000 of
seven per cent bonds, redeemable in ten years, and convertible into the stock of the company at par at any time
previous to Feb. 1, 1852. The interest payable semi-annually, on 1st Feb. and Aug., at the office of Cammann &
Co., in this city. The above named bonds are part of an
issue of \$200,000, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the payment of the short bonds of the company,
and the completion and further equipment of the road,

J. B. VARNUM,

EDWD. WHITEHOUSE,

Committee.

A UCTION NOTICE.—EXTRA SALE, THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock—By virtue of a mortgage, the balance stock of a millinary, fancy, and thread and needle store, at the sates rooms, 13 Spruce street: hostery, lace, beautiful ladies' and children's hats, &c. Also, 100 shawls, clothing, dresses, &c.

R. FORRESTAL.

THOS. BEI L, Auctioneer.

A TTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOKS—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell this day, January 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room, 14 Wall street, a large and attractive assortment of illuminated works, gift books, annuals, e.o. of the publication of Putnum, Appleton, and others, including tine English standard works, handsomely bound, the whole embracing a choice and tine selection. The books will be on exhibition during the day of sale.

A UCTION NOTI.E.—H. N. BUSH, AUCTIONEER.—AT 1014 o'clock, at 10 North William street, new and second hand furniture, hardware, and house furnishing articles, cultery, creckery, glassware, clothing, furs, fancy articles; also, 100 quilts.

A UCHION.—PAWNEROKER'S SALE THIS DAY, BY
W. S. Lewis & Mortimer, at 187 Chatham street—
large quantity of ladies' clothing, gowns, shawls, izettes, blankets, quilts, boots and shoes. By order of ABRAHAM GOODMAN, 31 Centre street.

ABRAHAM GOODMAN, 31 Centre street.

A. CHILTON, AUCTIONEER.—NORTHEAST CORber of Park place and Church street.—The aubscriber will lease at auction, by Cole & Chilton, auctioneers, on Tuesday, the first day of February, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.—The valuable property at the mortheast corner of Park place and Church street, together with the southeast corner of Church and Murray streets, having a front of about34 feet on Park place, 152 on Church street, and about 50 feet on Murray street. The lease will be for 21 years from the first of May, 1853, with one renewal of 21 years more; there are now on the premises a double three story brick dwelling on Park place, now known as No. 27, and brick stables on Murray street. For full terms, particulars and stipulations of the lease, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 9 Wall street, where maps and printed terms of sale can be had.

GOOLD HOYT, Executor, &c.

GOOLD HOYT, Executor, &c.

GOOLD HOYT, Executor, &c.

GOOLD HOYT, Executor, &c.

CORPORATION NOTICE OF SALE OF PROPERTY FOR unpaid assessments. Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid assessments will take place at public auction, at the City Hall of the city of New York, on Friday, eighth day of April. 1883, attwelve o'clock at noon, and be continued from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid assessments is published in the New York Morning Express, a newspaper printed and published in the city of New York. By order of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the city of New York.

Street Department, Dec. 31, 1852.

D. S. HOUGH, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY, 28TH inst., at 10½ A.M., at No. 54 Beekman street, a large assortment and quantity of household furniture of all descriptions, to be sold without reserve. Terms, cash under \$50: under \$150 three months; over that sun good four menths notes will be taken.

R. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER.—PEREMPTORY SALE
of valuable property on Whitehall and en Marketnield streets, belonging to the estate of Isaac Pierson, deceased, by order of the executors. E. H. Ludlow will sell
at auction, on Wednesday, February 23, at 12 o'clock,
at the Merchants' Exchange.—Whitehall street—The
valuable lots, with the two three story brick dwelling
houses, Nos. 5, 7, and 9, Whitehall street, the said lots
being together 76 feet one inch front, 54 feet 9 inches
rear, 149 feet 6 inches on the northerly side, and 146 feet
1 inch on the southerly side, together with the lot No.
24½ Marketfield street, being 12 feet six inches front and
rear, 46 feet 2 inches on the west-rly side, and 45 feet 7
inches on the easterly side, and connect with the lots on
Whitehall street. The whole property will be sold in one
parcel. The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder, and no bids will be made by any one interested in
the property. Terms at sale.

SEGARS, LIQUORS, AT AUCTION.—FRIDAY, JAN. 28, 1853, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 51 Dey street, corner of Greenwich, maccaroni, Lentil's vermicelli, coffee, Oswego starch, transparent and excelsior soop, canlles, fish, brandy, wines, teas, gin, rum, segars, tobacco, cordials.

WELLINGTON A. CASTER, Auctioneer.

W.M. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY, AT 1034 o'clock, at 123 Charlton street, the furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of parlor chamber and kitchen furniture. &c. Sale in consequence of death.

WM. WITTERS, AUCHONEER.—WILL SELL ON SAturday, at 10 o'clock, at 187 Canal street, the parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture of a gentleman going to Australia; Canary birds and eagles. Also, porter and syster house fixtures; 4,000 segars. Also, several other lots of goods, stoves, urns, &c.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS DESIrous of purchasing real estate, to the executors
sale of the property at Heligate, known as the residence
of the late Joseph Foulke. The property is situated, part
on the East river extending over one thousand feet on
the shore, and part on Eighty-sixth street, which is one
one hundred feet wide, and is the main avenue between
Astoria and all that part of Long Island and this city.
Croton water pipes have been laid down Eighty-sixth
street the whole length of the property. The sale will
take place at the Merchanis' Exchange, on Wednesday,
February 2d, at 12 o'clock. Terms will be extremely easy
to purchasers, and can be ascertained on application to
the auctioneer, A. J. BLEECKER, or to the executors, 48
South street.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADEL-phia, at 12 o'clock, aoon, by steamboat John Potter, from pier No. 1, North river. Fare-first class cars. \$3, second class, \$2. Beturning, leave Philadelphia, from foot of Walnut street, at 2P M. Emigrant line, by steam-boat Atlas, from pier No. 1, at 1½ o'clock, P. M. Fare

TOR ALBANY.—FARE \$1.—ALBANY AND NEW York Inland Route Railroad. Two daily express trains, at 9 A. M., and 3 45 P. M., cennecting at Albany with central line of railroads, North and West, from the new depot, corner of White, Elm and Centre streets, where through tickets can be procured, and baggage checked for Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. Passengers also received at Broome and Bowery, and Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue stations. The above trains will land passengers at Croton Falls and Chatham Four Corners only. All other trains will start from City Hall station, corner of Tryon Row and Centre street, as heretofore.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS DAILY FROM Express train, 6 A. M.—through in four hours, connecting with trains reaching Buffalo or Montreal at 8 o'clock came evening.

Ing with trains reacuing business of terms at 1 P. M.

Lame evening.

Mail train, 8 A. M.; through way train at 1 P. M.

Passengers train, 5 P. M.; accommodation train, 6 P. M.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Shristopher, FourTeenth, and Thirty-first streets.

Sunday trains, from Canal street, at 7½ A. M., for

Poughkeepsie, and at 5 P. M. for Albany, stopping at all

way stations.

GEO. STARK, Superintendent.

Way stations.

GEO. STARK, Superintendent.

EW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA—DIRECT UNITED States Mail and Express Lines, through in four hours. New Jersey Railroad, via Jersey City—Leaving New York, Soot of Cortlandt street, at 8 and 9 A. M., and 4 and 5½ P. M. For first class, \$3; second do., 48. Am., and 5½ P. M. For first class, \$3; second do., 48 and 9 A. M. and 6½ P. M. St. So. For Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Charleston—through tickets wold, and through baggage carried, in the 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. St. So. For Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and Charleston—through tickets wold, and through baggage carried, in the 8 and 9 A. M. and 4 and 5½ P. M. lines from New York. Passengers with baggage cross the ferry fifteen minutes before the washington.

FORTUNE TELLING.—MRS. ALWIN, RENOWNED IN Europe for her skill in foretelling the future, will turnish intelligence about all circumstances of life, to all who may address her. Mrs. Alwin speaks the English, French, and German languages—311 Broome street, near Chrystic street, up stairs. Office hours from 10 A. M. to S. P. M.

M. R. PREWSTER TENDERS HER SERVICES TO THE ladies and gentlemen of this city, in astrology, love, and law matters, interpreting dreams, &c., by books and science, constantly relied on by Napoleon, and will tell the name of the lady or gentleman they will offerty; also, the name of the visiters. Residence, 59 Great Jones street, corner Bowery. Ladies, 50 cents; Gentlemen, \$1.

GEN. PIERCE AND HIS CABINET. HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate and our Foreign Relations.

ANOTHER EXCITING DEBATE. Passage of Gen. Cass' Resolution of Inquiry,

Concerning the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty.

Passage of the Deficiency Bill in the House.

Discussion Relative to the Fame of Jackson, BUSINESS IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

&c., &c., &c. The Latest from Concord. MOVEMENTS OF THE POLITICIANS—NEW YORKERS— THE CABINET, ETC.

Debate on the Broadway Railroad Question,

CONCORD, Jan. 27, 1853. Among the arrivals at the Eagle Hotel this forenoon were ex Cov. Thomas, of Maryland, Hons. John Wheeler and Mike Walsh, members of Congress elect from New York city; Mr. Vosburgh, of Albany, a Presidential elector Editor of the Troy Budget, and Frank Follet, New York Canal Commissioner. Room is left for a few more. All the above named gentlemen enrolled their names on the hotel register, and afterwards saw Gen. Pierce.

General Pierce is at homo, and in a good state of pre-servation this clear, cold morning, with the thermometer

The rumor that General Pierce has written a cardial letter to Mr. Buchanan, soliciting his nomination of a member in the cabinet from Pennsylvania, and stating that Mr. Marcy would be his preference as the New York representative in the cabinet, has not the least foundation. Hon. Fletcher Webster, Surveyor of the Boston Custom House, is here, having come on to attend the Pro-

P. S.-Since the above information was forwarded the New Yorkers have left; but ex Governor Thomas, Mr. Vosburgh, and the Troy delegation, will remain here

CABINET BUMORS—MR. BUCHANAN FOR THE STATE
DEPARTMENT—THE SQUERS TREATY WITH NICABAGUA—THE MISSISSIPPI SENATORSHIP—COLD

A rumor prevails here to-day that General Pierce has ffered the State Department to James Buchanan. The Northern and Southern democrats in Congress are apparently delighted in consequence. Mr. Buchanan has ad-

stand the President declines sending the correspondence, on the ground that negoliations upon the subject are still pending.

The Intelligencer contains a letter from Governor Foote, in which he asserts his constitutional right to fill the vacancy in the Misais-sippi senatorial representation, but intimates some doubts as to whether, in view of recent developements, he will ultimately exercise that right.

The intense cold continues, and the Potomac is frozen for fifty miles down. Ice boats are in requisition.

# THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Mr. SEWARD, (free soil) of N. Y., presented petitions from various parts of New York, in favor of grants of land to aid in the construction of the ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

tween Brooklyn and Germany.

THE CLAYTON AND BULWER TREATY—WRAT'S TO BE DONE

Mr. Cass' resolution directing enquiry by the Con tee on Foreign Relations, as to what action of the Senate. if any, is necessary, in consequence of the qualifications added to the Bulwer and Clayton treaty, being up,

Mr. MANGUM, (whig.) of N. C., said he was in favor o pestponing the subject till the end of the session, when it could be called up in the Executive session, after the 4th of March. The gentleman who had conducted this matter under General Taylor's administration, would then be here and speak for himself, and defend his own this to the President, who communicated it to the House shortly after it occurred. He hoped the resolution would

this to the President, who communicated it to the House shortly after it occurred. He hoped the resolution would be postponed. All this debate, looking towards a war had no practical tendency, for no Senator would avow the purpose was war, as a party policy—no one contemplates a war as likely to arise out of this matter. The country would not sustain them in it. Why, then, continue longer this warlike debate, and discuss this Monroe doctrine about a little island on which could not be cultivated a respectable potato patch? Why should we go to war for such an object, with the greatest maritime power of the world? He said he saw no benefit to result from prolonging this debate upon the subject of war, which no one contemplated. It was positively injurious to the business of Congress. He moved that the resolution be postponed till the 4th of March next.

Mr. Cass. (dem.) of Mich., said he was not to be deterred by any charge of not meaning to go to war, from following up any investigation of any subject involving the rights, interests, or henor of this country. He was too old to be frightened by such remarks. Peace was more securely preserved by a strict attention to all matters affecting the national rights than by an inattention to them. Slavish submission to wrong would produce war sconer than firm and timely resistance. There was one objection to this resolution which had never been presented to him till yesterday. It was, that it had never received the ascent of the President, which was considered by the Senator, from New York as indispensably necessary. The Senator, from his acquaintance with Lord George Bentinck's pedigree, had shown that he paid some attention to lords. But Lord Pentinck, had he uttered such a sentiment in the English Commons, that no proposition could be made without the assent of the King, would have been, as he would have deserved to be scofed at and ridiculed. He admitted this resolution was open to that objection, and perhaps the Senator had better move that a committee be appointed t

He admitted this resolution was open to that objection, and perhaps the Senator had better move that a committee be appointed to wait upon the President to obtain his consent.

Mr. Hell. (whig) of Tenn., said he hoped the resolution would not be pressed at present. He thought this subject had been debated enough. He thought this senator from Michigan might now forbear a little in pressing these questions of foreign relations on the attention of the Senate. That Senator had introduced resolution after resolution—had been heard upon themall, and in supplemental and amended expositions of his views. He thought this courtesy shown to the Senator ought to be satisfactory to him, and that he ought now to allow the Senate some time to devote to the practical business of the Senate. He thought the sentiment of the country on this subject was pretty well understood—that some gentlemen, in meddling with it, have burnt their fingers. There was now no question of veracity concerned in the matter, and what could be the object in referring this resolution to the committee? If the committee are to report what measures are to be adopted, the resolution should be examined before adopting it. There had been enough of war speeches to arouse public sentiment on the subject, in the debates which have already taken place, without going further. So far as the declarations of Senators could produce an effect on foreign government, had not enough been said already? Had not the arrogance and impudence of England and France on several points been sufficiently rebaked, so far as dealed to the treaty and the proposed to passing it now. If the objectivas any one less than that, t

was a violation of the treaty, but he had said, and now again said, that if that colony was so established, no matter whether it was or was not a violation of the treaty; one thing was certain—that colony would have to be discontinued. He gave this as nothing more than his own opinion, as a femator. By it, he did not mean that a war was in perative—war was its least resort in all difficultus, and it is that colony was not consulted ent with the hencework that that colony was not consulted and oboth but forcat Britain won the United Satios, he had not doubt but forcat Britain won the United Satios, he had not doubt but forcat Britain won the United Satios, he had not doubt but forcat Britain won the United Satios, he had not doubt but of the Satios of the Satios

The question was taken on the motion to postpone the resolution to the 4th of March, and decided in the negative, as follows:—
Yeas—Mesers. Adams. Eadger. Bell. Brooke, Davis. Pawson. Fish, Geyer, Hale. Mangum. Miller, Morton, Senard, Smith, Spruance, Wade, and Wells—17.
Navs—Mesers. Atchison. Boriand, Bradbury. Bright, Brodhead. Butler. Cass, Charlton, Chase Clarke. Dessausiere, Pedge of Wiscensin, Podge of Iova. Powns, Felch. Fitzgatrick, Hamlin. Houston, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory. Mason, Morris. Pettit, Rusk. Sebastian, Soulé, Summer, Underwood, and Walker—29.
The resolution was then adopted.
The Mesen Process in the Desmart of Columbia.
On the motion of Mr. Badder, (whig) of N. C. the Senate took up the bill amending the existing laws of the District of Columbia regulating arrests on mesne process.
Mr. Butler, (dem.) of S. C., said he did not assent, in committee, to vote for the bill. It discharged/persons now held to bail, and he would never vote for any law affecting rights, and having a retroactive effect.
Mr. Baddes explained, that by the existing laws no person could be held to bail except on the affidavit of plaintiff that defendant contracted debt through fraud or false pretences; or, inwing property, concealed or sent it away; or was about to leave the district to avoid the payment of the debt. The truth of this affidavit could not be questioned; and the party who was thus arrested was compelled to give bail, or lie in prison till the determination of the suit. One of his constituents was now confined on such an affidavit. This

The bill was passed.

PASSAGE 40 MUS.

Some unimportant bills were taken up and passed.

HIE MONROE DOCTAINE RESOLUTIONS POSTECKED.

Mr. Cass' joint resolution, reastmining the Menroe doctrine, was postponed till next Thursday.

Was taken up, and Mr. Chase's amendment was further detacted till near four o'clock, when, without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

## House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1863.

The reporter neglected to state, yesterday, that Mr. Briggs changed his vote from the affirmative, on ordering the New York Mint bill to be engressed for a third reading in order that he might move a reconsideration of the vote by which that question was decided in the negative. This accounts for his name appearing in the negative vote.

OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS, ETC.

This morning, Mr. Phelps. (dem.) of Mo., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation for the transportation of mails, in ocean steamers and otherwise.

Mr. HOUSTON, (dem.) of Ala., from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriation for the service of the Post Office department. Both bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE BUTSHON OF THE SERVICES FEDD—MINIGRATION TO LIBERTA.

reported a bill making appropriation for the service of the Post Office department. Both bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE DIVISION OF THE SURPLES FUND—REMORATION TO LIBERIA.

Mr. STANLY, (will) of N. C., said he was permitted, by the Committee of Ways and Means, to report his bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deposit with the several States the fourth instalment of the money authorized to be deposited with the several States under the act of June, 1836. By this New York would receive \$1.228.000, and Pennaylvania \$955.528, the money to be devoted to the transportation of free people of color in those States to Liberia. The committee, he said, had authorized him to report the bill, with the recommendation that it do not pass. He designed to submit a few remarks in its favor, but

The SPEARMS said as it proposed an appropriation from the treasury, it must be debated in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. SWEATMSE, (dem.) of Ohio, moved the bill be tabled. Declored affirmatively—yeas 155, nays 50.

YEAS—Messers. Abercrombie, Allen of Mass., Allen of Ill., Averett, Bailey of Ga., Bayly Va., Bartlett, Beale, Bocock, Bragg, Brown, Cable of Ohio, Cartler, Castic, Chastain, Churchwell, Clark, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, Colocek, Cartis, Bayls of Is., Dawson, Dean, Dimaiek, Disney, Poty, Dunham, Durkee, Eas man, Edgerton, Faulkner, Ficklin, Florence, Floyd, Freeman, Fuller of Me, Gaylord, Giddings, Glimore, Gorman, Green, Hall, Hamilten, Harris of Tenn., Harris of Alm., Hart, Henn, Hillyer, Holladay, Houston, How, Jr. N. Y., Ingersoil, Ivez, Jackson, Jenkins, Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Ga., Johnson of Ark., Jones of N. Y., Sephens of N. Y., Stephens of N. Y., Stephens of N. Y., Stephens of N. Y., Stephens, Cartis, Bayls of Godenow, Radale, Robbins, Roble, Ross, Seymour of N. Y., Sephens of N. Y., Stephens of Pa., King of N. Y., Stephens of Ca., St. Martin, Stratton, Stuart, Smith, Snow, Stanton of Ky., Stephens of N. Y., Stephens of A., St

The Honse went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Deficiency bill, Mr. Brown, of Miss., in the chair.

The proposition pending was the amendment of Mr. Venable, appropriating \$3,000 for finishing the pedestal of the equestrian statue of Jackson, and enclosing the same with an iron fence.

Mr. Dean, (dem.) of N. Y., having the floor from yesterday, said the statue of Jackson is now a public work, and placed on the public grounds by the lagislation of a former session, at which \$5,000 were appropriated for the erection of the pedestal. He did not propose to take part in the debate relative to the services of Jackson—no party can claim him—his fame is national, and belongs to the whole country. While he would vote for statues not only to Jackson, Henry Clay, and other of our great states.

men, he hoped the time would not be consumed in useless debates. We are all Jackson men, some way.

Mr. Florence, (dem.) Pa.—I do claim Jackson as a
party man. I am not willing to give this up, neither.
(I aughter.)

Mr. Giddings, (free soil.) of Ohio, moved an amendmant appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a bronze
statue to Albert Gallatin.

The Charman decided this out of order.

Mr. Giddings with a view of attaining his object,
moved to diminish the sum in Mr. Venable's auxindment
five dollars. His object in doing this was to say that he
wished to wash his hands of consuming the time of the
House in discussing the erection of monuments. That
the character of Jackson or Washington is to be affected in this manner, he did not believe—it could not be
done. The history of these great men is made up. It is
belittling, then, to erect monuments of brans, marble
brick, or mud, to their memory. The practice is corrupting to the tastes and morals of the nation. He had
offered his amendment proposing a monument to Galla
tin, to put his in contrast with military chieftains, and
to show his admiration of a man who, with many
others, had done a thousand times more to clevate mankind than those who have gone merely into the field of
military glory.

Mr. Horstox, (dem.) of Ala., briefly opposed the amend-

others had done a thousand times more to elevate mankind than those who have gone merely into the field of
military giory.

Mr. Houston, (dem.) of Ala., briefly opposed the amendment, and appealed to gentlemen on all sides to allow this
bill to by perfected and passed.

Mr. Giddings' assendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Swanzzar, (dem.) of thio, proposed to increase the
sum in Mr. Venable's amendment five dollars. He did
this to reply to his colleague as to the erection of monuments to the departed dead. He desired to see them set up
in all the public squares, that the youth of the country
might, in gazing on them, be reminded of the virtue, of
those in whose honor they may be erected. Something is
due to ourselves and the generation to come after us; and
now, with an overflowing treasury, and amid universal
prosperity, he submitted whether we could better expend
mency than by raising statues in memory of our distinguished public benefactors.

Mr. Giddings' associated to the increase and the erection of monuments. He supposed some fature Congress
would erect oue to his colleague, (Lagniter.).

Mr. Swanzan—I hope my friend from the Western Reserve will be the first thus honored.

Mr. Giddings' as derecting monuments, let them devote
themselves to the promulgation of the arts of peace. If
the treasury is overflowing, let us extendeducation to the
humble and poor youth of the country, and the elevation of the laboring classes.

Mr. Swanzan—Wy colleague comes from a State which
makes ample provision for education. She asks nothing
from the national treasury.

Mr. Giddings' was too much of a democrat,
(laughter.) The money comes from the laboring poor, and those who are destitute of the necessaries
of life. They toil, that we may erect extravagant
statues to those who have gone before us. (A voice—
"Just so.") He would not wrench from the hand of
poverty one-thousandth part of a cent to squander in
this way. He had been a laboring man himself, and
therefore knew what it is to labor. He would never be in

therefore knew what it is to labor. He would never be instrumental in orushing laboring men to raise monuments to adorn our squares.

Mr. Giddings' amendment was disagreed to, and Mr. Verable's, appropriating three thousand dollars for finishing the pedestal of the Jackson statue, was adopted. Mr. Taxon, (whig) of Ohio, offered an amendment appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars to carry out the resolve of Congress is 1786, to erect a munument to Gen. Nathaniel Greene. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Eran offered an amendment appropriating fifty thousand dollars for removing the mint from Philadelphia to New York.

Mr. LERIER, (dem.) of Va., raised a question of order, and the Chairman ruled out the amendment.

Mr. STANIX, (whig) of N. C., offered an amendment, that hereafter no books shall be distributed among members of Congress, except such as are ordered to be printed as public documents, by the Congress of which they are members. He said the value of books which each member receives under present usage, is \$900. It is a great and growing abuse. If those books were retained by members to aid them in discharging their public duties, there would be less objection. Few, however, trouble themselves to save them. It is known to be a fact that books have been sold by members of Congress, and these very books again parchased for distribution by the House. This is a great abuse. It is doing harm to republican givernment, and will lessen the standing of members ramong the people, when the fact shall become more generally known. It is time the abuse was corrected. Let, then, the House adopt his amendment. In offering it, he had but discharged his daty.

The committee tose, and the House concurred in the amendments which had been reported, and passed the bill.

The body then adjourned.

Summary of Events in Albany. THE BROADWAY RAILROAD EXCITEMENT IN THE SE-

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The only excitement about the Capitol to-day was the Brondway Railway. Alexander T. Stewart, and three or four others, sent up a remonstrance against the road. Jno. L. O'Sullivan, who is continually in the Senate chamber, had a petition presented, asking for a committee of investigation. Early in the day the bill was taken up for a third and last reading, when Mr. Williams moved to reconstitutionality. This opened the debate again, and several Senators repeated their speeches of yesterday. The motion was finally withdrawn, and another substituted committing it to the four Senators from the city for consultation, who were to ascertain whether a bil could not be reported giving more satisfaction to all par-tics. Fending this motion, at three o'clock the Senate adjourned.

To-morrow the question will be taken, and the bill will

to-morrow the question will be taken, and the bill will receive twenty-one votes. Messrs Beekman, Newcomb, and McMurray, will vote for it, and Mr. Morgan against it. It is certain that there will be a hard struggle in the House. A boast is made that the members from the country will sustain the bill, even if all the New York delegation oppose it.

An hour was spent in the House in debating the motion to reconsider Mr. Cooley's joint resolutions. To-mortow will be spent upon that question. The vote by which they were rejected, a few days since, was so close that both parties are now certain of success. The members who voted are now identified on one side or the other but there is much extra work with those who were then absent.

absent.

The Hon. Mr. Gilmore has not yet brought in his bill to repeal Old Tammany, neither has Mr. Aldon moved for his threatened committee of investigation. Send up some of the hard shell Sachems—fare one dollar on the Harlem Railroad, and \$5 per day at Congress Hall.

W.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1853. PETITIONS-THE BROADWAY RAILROAD, ETC.

Mr. BERGMAN, (whig) of New York, presented a peti-tion from a public meeting in New York, against the

Also, the petition of John L. O'Sullivan, Vice President of the Broadway Railroad, for an investigation into the alleged charges of fraud in connection with the application to the New York Common Council. Also, for a law prohibiting the Eric Railroad from di-

THE ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Mr. WRIGHT (whig) gave notice of a bill to incorporate the fund of the Associate Presbyterian church of North

ways in the city of New York, was then read a third

time.

Mr. Williams, (whig) moved to re-commit the bill. There were some points in the bill which to him, seemed to conflict with the constitution. The bill seems to be intended to prevent the carrying out of certain contracts or ordinances of the Common Council of New York. Having passed the ordinances, they have substantially contracted with individuals to do the work, and this being so, it seemed to him the legislature had no right to legislate among these contracts. If the law passes, it will be inoperative, on account of its unconstitutionality. But if the Corporation had not the power to make this contract, there is power sufficient in the courts to correct it. This question comes on top of an excitement, and unless care and attention is paid to the constitutional question, injury may arise from the legislation upon the question in haste. Notwithstanding all that has been said about the people of the city of New York and its Corporation, he believed there was good sense and purity enough left there to enable them to rights which for a long series of years they have enjoyed.

Mr. Beenman, (whig) replied to Mr. Conger, who he

of rights which for a long series of years they have enjoyed.

Mr. Berkman, (whig) replied to Mr. Conger, who he thought was of the class of easy living gentlemen, who, residing up the North river, take it comfortably, visiting the city only at quarter day, and unconscious of the taxes, because their tenants pay them. Mr. B. reasserted the arguments herefolore used by him in opposition to the road.

Mr. Barcock, (whig.) in answer to Mr. Williams, said the grant taken by the Road Association in New York was distinctly that they had not made a contract, because, if they admitted it to be made, it would not them at once within the grasp of the courts. The Common Council, by its charter restrictions, were debarred from making a contract—that could only be done by an exécutive department. No interference with the chartered rights of New York was intelded. It is designed to make a legislative injunction—to delay until provision can be made for a state of things which never entered the thoughts of the Stuyresants, and others, who gave old charter rights to New York. Mr. B. believed that it could be shown that the cost of the Broadway Raifroad would be

2264,000, while the income at one cent alone, upon the data of the receipts of the Sixth avenue road, would be more than equal to the whole cost, while at the five cents, the sum proposed to be charged, the receipts would be one million three hundred and fourteen thousand dollars. The average value of the loan proposed to be given—for it amounts to a gift—to this association, is about twenty dollars a foot, and is in all about five millions of dollars. Does any man believe that such a grant has been made without corruption or consideration, and of the deepest day? The affidavits of twenty or five hundred men could not satisfy him to the contrary.

Mr. Whitams regretted that his learned friend from the Thirty first (Mr. Bebecck.) had not dissipated the constitutional doubts about this question. It was a new idea to talk about legislative injanctions, to prevent the corporation of New York from violating the laws of the State. The courts of the State have sample jurisdiction over such acts, and there is no constitutional obstacle in the way. But the real difficulty in all that question is with the people of the city. They have been chosen representatives in their city conneils, and doubtless there have been great abuses. But this was not the place to justice between the parties. Certainly, the Legislature should look chefty to see what is just: and should legislate coolly and deliberately in respect to it.

Mr. Taman (whis) again stated that he had, on his own responsability, introduced the bill. Some of the New York papers called him an outside barbarian, and had told him that this railroad affair was none of his business. He believed that the people of Albany and Shenectady had sent him here to legislate for the whole people. Mr. Taber, at length, presented the argument relative to the right of way, and its true ownership and government. The Broadway railroad is the only instance of a railroad not granted by the sovereign authority. Everywhere else, here or abroad, the power to build a road, to be run by the ow

Mr. Morgan (whig) owned this was a question of great importance, deserving careful consideration. The propriety or impropriety of granting the Broadway railroad, is not under discussion, nor did be stand as the apologist of the Common Council; but he was opposed to the bill because it divested the city of New York of privileges granted to them. The charter had been ratified by the people. If it worked dangers and injuries—if coccuption had grown up under it—the remedy was to reviee the charter—remedy the evil, and again submit it to the people of the city. The Legislature should not interfere unless the people of the city asked that interference. That could be ascertained if the question was submitted to the people. As an infringement of the city charter, he was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Piszek (dem.) said that he and many other Senators desired to see the bill committed to the New York delegation. The course taken by them would materially influence the views of the Senators.

In this view Mr. Connett concurred.

Mr. Bustron (dem.) opposed as there had been time enough passed already on the bill. mre. Mr. Morgan (whig) owned this was a question of great

ode: —
ATIS.—Messrs. Bartlett. Conger, Cornell, Davenport,
Pierce, Smith, Snow. Williams. Wright—9.
Now.—Messrs. Babcock, Beach. Beekman. Bristol, Clark,
Coley. Kirby, McElwaipe. McMurray, Morgan, Mouroe,
Newcomb, Otis, Platt, Taber, Upham, Vanderbilt, Ward
18.

onday.

It being past the usual hour of adjournment, several

It being past the usual hour of adjournment, several ineflectual motions to adjourn were made.

Mr. Van Schoonhours (whig) addressed the committee in favor of the motion to recommit.

And the debate was continued by Mr. Cooley, (dem.) pending whose remarks the Senate adjourned.

ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1853. The early part of the day was occupied in the disposal of numerous unimportant communications, motions and

Mr. STEWART gave notice of a bill to stay the collection

THE COURTNOR'S MESSAGE—THE CANAL QUESTION
Mr. LOOMS. (dem.) of Herkimer, being anxious for the
reference of the Governor's message, moved that the
committe of the whole be discharged from the further
consideration of Senator Cooley's resolutions of reference consideration of that document.

Mr. BURROUGES. (Ind. dem.) of Orleans, thought that
the joint resolutions from the senate should be first acted

Mr. Looms thought there would be no difficulty in the

Mr. Looms thought there would be no difficulty in the matter, when the question came up.

Mr. Loomis's motion prevailed: when the resolution came up in the House,

Mr. CHANDIIN. (dem.) of Allegany, commenced a speedh, but before he had concluded, he gave way to Mr. Loomis, who moved that this subject be made the special order for to morrow, immediately after the reading of the journal; which motion prevailed, and the House adjourned.

News Expected from California.

days from San Juan del Norte, with two hundred passengers. She probably brings later advices from California. The Temperance Folks in New Jersey, &c. TRENTON, Jan. 27, 1853.

The grand temperance demonstration took place to-day.

A procession, numbering about seven hundred, marched to the State Capitel, and presented a petition containing fifty! thousand signers, for a prohibitory liquor lawtwenty thousand of them legal voters. sented one in the Senate, containing nine hundred signa-tures of the women of New Jersey. Both houses were crowded. The petition was fourteen hundred feet long. The State Convention passed resolutions in favor of poliical action.

The election for United States Senator takes place

# The Liquor Law in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 27, 1853.
In the House of Representatives to-day, a test vote on the new liquor law was taken, and decided in favor of the iaw, by 29 to 24. There is hardly any doubt the bill will pass the House; but its fate in the Senate is doubtful.

# Mr. Meagher in Boston.

Mr. Meagher continues to receive the attentions of an honored guest, which he seems fully deserving of. This forenoon he visited Fancuil Hall, the Athenseum, and other places of interest. In the afternoon, accompanied by Adjutant-General Stone, the Mayor, and others, he in-spected the State arsenal at Watertown, and this even-ing attended the ball of the Sarsfield Guard, a splendid Irish corps, recently organized.

# Specimens of American Productions. Specimens of American Productions. Schnoffeld, Mass., Jan. 27, 1853. A monstrous pair of steers, weighing over 6,000 lbs. arrived here to-day, from the stall of Consider Arms, of Conway, en route for New York. They are, probably, the largest and finest cattle over raised in the United States, and were purchased by W. H. Wells, of New York.

The Accident on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Raliroad.

J. R. Partridge and J. E. Reid, of New York, were alightly injured by the accident on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Raliroad yesterday. They are at the Monongakela House, and doing well.

Fire in Philadelphia.

Finladelphia, 27, 1853.

Eight unfinished houses on Burton street, near Schuylkill Fifth, and South streets, were destroyed by fire this evening. It was the work of an incendiary.

Southern Mail Failure, &c.

Barrmore, Jan. 27, 1853,
We have no mail this evening South of Wilmington, N. C.
The weather is clear and coid. Thermometer 17 deg.

Morkets.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 26, 1853.

The Arctic's news was received before eight o'clock this evening, having left. New York at six o'clock. The sales of cotton to day were 13,000 bales, at unchanged prices. Strict middling is quoted at 9½c. Rio coffee is in active demand, 12,000 bags sold to-day at 9c. a 9½c. Prime molasses is at 24c. a 24½c. The stock of cotton now on hand amounts to 320,000 bales.

New ORLRANS, Jan. 27, 1853.
Cotton is steady since the reception of the Arctic's addees; 3,000 bales sold. Rice is scarce at 43 a 43 c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 27, 1853.

There is a better feeling in the provision market. We quote prime keg lard at 10c; mess pork \$15.75; bulk sides 6%c. a 7c., and shoulders 5%c. per lb.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARABIA.—The R. M. steam-hip Arabia, Captain Judkins, left for Liverpool at seven o'clock yes-

THE STRAMSHIP SIERRA NEVADA .- A letter has been re ceived per U. S. frigate Raritan, from Captain J. D. Wilson, of steamship Sierra Nevada, dated December 26th, latitude 2 48 north, longitude 37 10 west, fourteen days from New York, said to be the quickest run ever made

by any steamer bound to the Pacific. The steamship Crescent City left yesterday for New Or-

# PRICE TWO CENTS.

At a late hour last night a fire broke out in Montgomery street, between Greene and Washington, as is report Earle. The sames soon extended to the tailoring estab-lishment of Mr. Farriers, and the tea store of Mr. Dono van. The fire thence spread with great rapidity, that the Jersey City firemen finding themselves unable to subdue it, despatched a messenger for assistance from this city. Columbian Engine Company No. 14, speedily repaired to the scene of destruction, accompanied by a large

number of the members of other companies.

The fire was still raging at the hour this sheet was put o press, and it was probable that the entire block

Owing to the lateness of the hour we were unable obtain more detailed particulars.

### The Executions To-Day at the Tom's of Saul and Howlett, for the Murder of Charle

Notwithstanding the impediments thrown in our way us with at least the same facility as is afforded to the representatives of other journals in this city, so that vants have lent themselves to affording what is paraded

Saul and Howlett appear perfectly unmoved at their dreadful situation, and, as will be seen by the confession below, deny most absolutely and entirely the commission of any other murder than the one for which they will They admitted to us that they had been guilty of nu

merous robberies, but, as Howlett expressed it, "with the exception of a bloody nose or so, in a street muss, we have never taken life. Howlett, who cannot write, affixed his cross to the confession, but Saul signed his name in a bold, firm hand.

in a bold, firm hand.

THE CONFESSION.

In addition to the disclosures already made and published as the confession of myself and Soul, I solemnly asseverate that I have made no other, and that I have no other to make. I have never been connected with any crime involving bloodshed besides the offence for which I am to suffer. The reports which I am pained to hear, are circulated to my prejudice, in this respect, are unfounded and unwarranted by me and by every circumstance of my life. Wicked as I may have been, I have never been so lost as to delight in murder, but, on the contrary, have always felt a repugnance to it. I have been faithfully attended to by spiritual advisors, and am grateful for every attention and kindness that have been shown.

I do this to rescue my own reputation, and the feelings of my family and friends, from the injury which false rumors may hereafter inflict upon them.

In addition to this, I wish to say that it is falsely reported of us all that we have refused spiritual assistance and advice; but, on the contrary, we have always desired it, and always received it. This is due, as well to ourselven as to the clergymen who have kindly visited us.

(Signed) HOWLETT'S X mark.

WILLIAM SAUL.

In the presence of the prisoners' counsel.

Considerable exertion has been manifested by the friends of the condemned, for the purpose of procuring a reprieve, or a commutation of their awful sentence. Yes

friends of the condemned. for the purpose of procuring a reprieve, or a commutation of their awful sentence. Yesterday morning, a rumor existed that Governor Seymour bad granted a commutation of their awful sentence. Yesterday morning, a rumor existed that Governor Seymour bad granted a commutation of polynom, assigning him to the State pislon during his natural life. About one o'clock in the afternoon, Sir. Cochran, the counsel for the present of the State pislon during his natural life. About one o'clock in the afternoon, Sir. Cochran, the counsel for the present of the State pislon during his natural life. About one o'clock in the afternoon, Sir. Cochran, the counsel for the present of the State pislon during his natural life. About one o'clock in the afternoon, Sir. Cochran, the counsel for the present of the State pislon during his natural life. About one o'clock in the afternoon, Sir. Cochran, the counsel for the present of the State pislon during his natural life. About one o'clock in the afternoon, Sir. Cochran, the counsel for the present of the State pislon during his natural life. About one o'clock in the afternoon, Sir. Cochran, the counsel for the present of the State pislon during his natural life. About one o'clock in the afternoon, Sir. Cochran, the counsel for the present of the State pislon during his natural life. About one o'clock in the afternoon, Sir. Cochran, the counsel for the present of the State state of the st

Tammany Hall-Meeting of the Soft Shells. Last evening the soft shell portion of the General Commit tee, endorsed by the sachems, met at the "coal hole" in Tammany Hall, D. E. Pelevan, in the chair. Not only did the tions the whole of that party were invisible. The under standing among them was not to recognize in an shape or form the organization which met last night. The diputed wards were called, and the soft shells of course had it all their own way. The certificated members from the First, Sixth, Seventh, Twelfth and Fifteenth wards did not appear, and new elections were ordered. The ticket headed by Alderman Francis was admitted from the Tentla headed by Alderman Francis was admitted from the Tenth ward, and the ticket headed by John Kelly from the 14th ward was received, on the ground that both sides were irregular, and, therefore, the soft shells had the best right to the election. In the Tenth ward the Inspectors held the election in one place and the Ward Committee in another. The soft shells were indorsed by the Ward Committee, and not by the Inspectors. From the Fourteenth ward the soft shell delegates were indorsed by only one inspector. The Fifth ward election was contested by John A. Kennedy: but there being two inspectors to one against him, the case was postponed. The following were appointed inspectors:—

First ward—Messrs. Egan, Woods, and Fletcher; Sixth ward—Messrs. Walters, Irving, and Miner; Twelfth ward—Messrs. Ponnelly, McCarthy, and Andros; Fifteenth ward—Messrs. Purser, Ryer, and Paron. The elections will be held on Wednesday next, from twelve to two clock P.M. The committee adjourned to Thursday evening next, for permanent organization.

The committee did not adjourn till near one o'clock.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

Fire.—About noon yesterday, a fire broke out in the carpenter's shop of Francis D. Norris, in State street, between Boerum and Court streets, and was entirely consumed, together with a large portion of the contents—among them ten chests of tools, belonging to the journeymen employed in the establishment. The fire originates from the store, at dinner time, while the workmen were absent. An adjoining shop, belonging to Messrs, Ruxton & Mathews, was slightly damaged. Mr. Norris's loss amounts to \$1,000, and that of his employes about the same sum. No insurance.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States steamer John Hancock started from the Navy Yard yeaterday afternoon, about two o'clock, supposed on an experimental trip, as a number of alterations have been recently made in her hull and machinery. Botton Advertiser. Jan. 27.

Domestic Muscellany.

The turpentine distillery of Mr. Flanner, at Wilmington, N. C., has been destroyed by fire. The capital stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company has been increased to \$8,000,000.

The Supreme Court of Boston adjourned on the 23d inst., on account of the illness of Judge Cushing.